PAW PAW, MICH., JAN. 18, 1897. Republican Interest in Business

Prom the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; A better illustration could not pos-

have started out to prepare. and solicitous of obtaining knowledge prosper in the future. about them, can be. It is manifestly fair that these interests should be allowed to state their case freely and fully. Everybody, of course, knows they will be biased to a greater or less extent in their own favor. This is human nature, and ample allowance can be taken for this predisposition. The personal equation here can be approximately estimated and and provided for with a reasonable degree of discrimination on the part of the committee.

The people should be warned beforehand against the assumption that the republicans are going to be guided implicitly by the counsel of the protected interests. Everything that these interests ask for is not to be given to them. The committee is expected by the republican party to exercise its judgment in the matter of duties in the light of the best knowledge which is available. That body, while keeping the concerns of veracious Courier is the broadest producers in view, must also bear the piece of humor that has appeared in interests of the consumers in mind, that paper for many a day. Of It is true the latter are so numerous and so unused to acting in any sort dear? of concert that very few of them ever get a hearing by ways and body will be looked to to give fair consideration to the wishes of this large and important class, whether any of its representatives appear bebody presume that the trusts are going to get any favors from the republican party. Monopolists belong to all parties and nations, and the republicans are under no special obliparty knows the importance of keeping itself free from the imputation of favoritism toward them, and it can be relied on to act discreetly in preparing its tariff bill. It is the intention of the republicans to make their try as possible, when the great numin mind, and to make all the speed compatible with due deliberation satisfactory as a whole. in getting it into operation.

If it were not quite so monotonous it would be amusing to watch the antics of the Scripps combination trying to make it appear that the republican party is on the very verge of destruction by reason of its division into factions, each of which is ready and waiting to knife the other, regardless of consequences. The Detroit News, which has always been a consistent enemy of the republican party, continually talks about Mc-Kinley republicans and anti-McKinley republicans, when it well knows that all republicans are for McKinley and have been so ever since the St. Louis convention. In Michigan, notwithstanding the fact that Governor Pingree had by far the largest majority on the republican ticket, it would have its readers believe that the party is hopelessly divided into of his failing, and I know of many sucat each other, only waiting for the solemnity, rub it three times and very battle to the death to begin. And the poor old Tribune, which, were it not for the fact that it has absolutely no political influence whatever, would

THE TRUE NORTHERNER. be the worst enemy in the state to the party with which it formerly pretended to affiliate, the poor old Tribune follows along on the trail just in the rear of the News, giving tongue on a cold scent and barking up old stubs and trees where there is no sibly be given of a party's sincerity game, nor ever has been. Only the of purpose than the republicans have other day it fairly got red in the face shown by the session of the ways in depicting the awful fight that and means committee through the that was pending between the Pinholiday recess of their intention to gree men and the antis over the bring the industrial stagnation to an election of speaker of the house of end at the earliest practicable moment. representatives, and the very next The republicans believe that perma- day Judge Gordon received the nent financial improvement cannot unanimous vote of his republican come until the present tariff is intel- colleagues for that honorable posiligently revised in all its principal tion, and the day following the causchedules so as to bring abundant cus he not only received the unanprotection to all business interests imous republican vote of the house, and at the same time afford ample but the op position vote as well, getrevenue to the government. These ting 98 votes out of 99, his own two ends the republicans aim to ac- vote being cast for John Donovan of complish in the tariff bill which they Bay. There are no factions in the republican party, either national or Of necessity an important prelimi- state, as the recent magnificent renary in the work of framing a tariff publican victory amply attests. The bill is a hearing of representatives of party was never more united than the interests which are to be affected now, and it will inaugurate its deby the measure. Naturally they clared policy of protection to Amerare better acquainted with the con- ican industry and American labor as ditions governing their own lines soon as practicable after assuming of business and the foreign competi- control of the government, a policy tion to which they are subjected under which the nation has been than outsiders, however intelligent prosperous in the past and will again

> An eastern manufacturer is now making of wool clipped from the back of American sheep a piece of cloth just large enough for one suit. The cloth will be sent to Major Mc-Kinley's tailor and will be made into a suit in which all the material will come from American shops. We refrain from suggesting that under the system of protection for which McKinley was responsible the representative American suit was made of shoddy and that he ought to stick to his material in his inaugural outfit. Democratic reform has made it possible to get an all-wool American suit for the apostle of protection although the price is still high.-Courier.

In view of the fact that under the operation of Wilson-Gorman tariff law, up to the beginning of 1896 the number of sheep in the United States had decreased 9,000,000 head, and the importation of shoddy had likewise increased from a little over 1,-000,000 pounds to almost 18,000,000 pounds, the above extract from the course it was not intended to be taken in earnest, was it now, Courier

# SILVER MEN OF MICHIGAN.

means committees, but the present They Hold a Conference to Prepare for the February Election-Resolution . Lansing, Mich., Jan. 9 .- An open joint conference of the Democratic, Populist and Union silver state central committees was held here yesterday. It was quite largely attended by prominent fore the committee or not. Let no- leaders in the parties represented from all parts of the lower peninsula, and it was evident that their enthusiasm for free silver coinage had not abated or account of the results of the November election. It was decided that the state convention to nominate a justice of the supreme court to succeed Chief Justice Long and two regents of the university gation to them, and never were. The be held at Grand Rapids not later than Feb. 20. The plan is that the nomination for justice shall go to the Democrats and that of the others to the Populists and silverites. Resolutions were adopted demanding that a tax of 2 per cent. on incomes of \$1,500 and upwards be enacted by the present legislature: urging that all government issues of money be legal tender for all measure as satisfactory to the coun- obligations, opposing retirement of the greenbacks, and reafirming belief in free coinage at 16 to 1. An unsuccessber of conflicting interests are borne ful effort was made to indorse Governor Pingree's message in the entirety although it was declared to be

# THE UNSIGHTLY WART.

Can the Ugly Little Excrescence B

Charmed Away by Suggestion? The ease with which warts can be 'charmed away'' by suggestion has long been known. I will quote two cases. The patient in the first case was my wife, then a little girl, and the account was written for me by her mother. "I remember it all perfectly. It was when E-- was about 6 years old, just before we went to Boston to live. She had had warts on her hands for over a year. They had spread until her hand was not only badly disfigured, but very painful, as they were apt to crack and bleed. Two physicians, both relatives of ours, had prescribed for them, and we had

followed directions without success. We were in Lawrence, at M. P-A lady came to tea, noticed the warts and offered to remove them by a 'charm.' As I had once or twice been relieved in childhood in the same way I was delighted at the offer. She went through some mummery, rubbing them and muttering some thing, I think, and then announced that they would be gone in a month. They were, every one. In a few days they began to dry up and disappear. So far as I can

member, she never had another. When I was a child, there was a neigh bor of ours who used to remove all the warts in the neighborhood. I never heard Pingreeites and anti-Pingreeites and cessful removals in our own family. He labor for work which should have been that the two factions stand glaring around the wart, if he could, with great market for the American laborer. carefully put the piece of thread in a paper in his pocketbook. This made a very great impression on us, I remember. It seemed next to a church service, having the application of the American policy your wart taken off."-Professor W. R. of protection and foreign competition Newbold in Appleton's Popular Science killed it.

### RESTORE OUR SHIPS.

REPUBLICAN POLICY TOWARD OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Plank From the National Platform of 1896-Major McKinley's Indorsement In His Letter of Acceptance Senator El kins' Discriminating Duties Bill.

[Extract from Republican national platform adopted June 18, 1896.] We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans-may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

[Extract from William McKinley's letter offcially accepting Republican nomination for the presidency, Aug. 27, 1896.]

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas are fully attained.

We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantage in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

The Discriminating Duties Protection Bill. On March 5, 1896, Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia introduced a bill in the senate, which Hon. S. R. Payne of New York introduced in the house on April 4, 1896. On May 27 Senator Elkins strengthened and amended and reintroduced his bill, which now reads as follows:

54TH CONGRESS, 18T SESSION.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. May 27, 1896.

Mr. Elkins introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce: A BILL

to amend section twenty-five hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States | vention of stock watering, laws against | recognized medical college having at of America in congress assembled, That section twenty-five hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2502. A duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, and in cases where no duties are imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem on all such goods, wares or merchandise that shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. And any and all clauses in existing treaties in contravention hereto and all acts of congress in conflict herewith are abrogated and repealed.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect 15 months after the date of its passage,

# Results.

The adoption of the Republican ship protection policy would mean:

First. -The retention in the United States of more than \$200,000,000 now annually paid to foreign shipowners for carrying American imports and exports, passengers and mails.

Second. -The immediate spending of millions of dollars in American shipyards to build the ships necessary to carry our foreign commerce.

Third. -The constant employment of thousands of skilled American workmen in American shipyards and of thousands of others on board American ships. Fourth. -The cessation of foreign demand for such of our gold as is now

paid to other countries carrying our own Fifth.-It would, in a few years, make the United States the greatest maritime power in the world, would help to create new and larger markets abroad for American products and to in-

crease our foreign commerce, tending to make this a creditor instead of a debtor nation. Sixth.-It would cripple our maritime and commercial rivals to the extent which our ships and our commerce supplanted foreign ships and foreign commerce, and it would strengthen this nation by giving employment to its own citizens, instead of strengthening for-

# Work For Congress.

their citizens at our expense.

eign nations by giving employment to

Every agricultural product or manufactured article represents a certain amount of labor, and every load of hides or ton or bale of goods landed on our shores from foreign countries represents the employment of just so much foreign done at home. Restore the American

Of Course It Did. American shipping was excluded from

Michigan Solons Can Now Perform Their Duties.

OBSOLETE LAWS TO BE DROPPED.

Standing Committee to Weed Them Out and So Arrange Those Still in Force That They Can Be Readily Understood - Other Work Which the Committee Will Perform - Proposed Amendments to the State Game Laws-Blow to Lobbyists.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 12.-The legislature is now squared away and ready for business. The messages of the retiring and incoming governors have been read and digested, the committees have all been appointed, and nothing now stands in the way of the transaction of the business which the lawmakers are here to perform.

One of the most important departures made by the house, and one which it is generally expected will be productive of excellent results, is the appointment of a standing committee of ten whose duty it is to provide for the general weeding out of obsolete laws and so arrange those still in force so that they will be readily understood. As Speaker Gordon well said in his timely address upon taking the chair, many of the existing laws have been so loaded down with amendments that even accomplished lawyers have the utmost difficulty to understand just what the law is, while the layman is utterly at sea on the subject. This new committee will, however, have other and fully as important duties to perform, for the resolution under which it was appointed imposes upon it the task of practically passing upon the advisability of enacting into laws the bills which will be introduced during the first fifty days of the session. While the members of the house may not generally understand it to be the case, yet the resolution contemplates that every bill introduced shall be carefully scanned by this committee whose judgment will have much to do with its fate. The committee is, in fact, a "steering" committee, the principal business of which will be to steer to the front such proposed legislation as, in its judgment, should become laws, and steer to the rear all oth-

These are the days when much is read and heard of what legislation the various members are going to propose. It has always been so, but the fact remains that most of this information is unreliable, when the average new legislator reaches Lansing he brings with him a lot of startling ideas in the way himself very soon after being here a short time and exposing his plans to the criticism of some of his more experienced colleagues. There is no doubt that the schemes embodied in Governor Pingree's legislative programme, such political primaries, etc., will all soon appear in the shape of bills, but none of the latter have yet been drafted, so that their exact provisions cannot be Whatever might be said of them at this time in other than a most

general way would be mere speculation. The fact is becoming more evident as the attitude of the various legislators developes that the oft heard of Pingree and anti-Pingree feeling will be no more prominent than the Rich and anti-Rich or the Luce and anti-Luce feeling has been in previous legislatures. other words, there is every reason for believing that the relations between the present governor and the legislature will be in every way similar to those which have always existed between the governors and legislatures of this state. It is confidently predicted that there will be no considerable opposition to any measure because it may be champloned by the governor. Neither is it believed that the governor will be hostile to any measure simply because some one whom he may not love very well introduced it. It is becoming more apparent every day that each bill will be disposed of on its merits, and that the legislative and executive departments of the state government will work together with fully as much har-

mony as in previous years. The conference of the state committees of the several parties constituting the Democratic-People's-Union Silver party of Michigan, which was held here last week, paved the way for the introduction of one of the most interesting bits of legislation that is likely to be considered this winter. That conference was attended by many silverites, aside from the members of the three state committees, fully 250 persons from various section of the state being present. The proposed legislation referred to will result from the adoption by the conference of a resolution favoring the enactment of a law providing for a specific state tax on incomes, the proceeds to be used, as provided by the constitution in the case of all income taxes, in paying the expense of maintaining the primary school system. The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the resolution, which was proposed by Chairman Fred A. Baker of the Democratic state committee, was adopted, leaves no doubt that the proposition will be embodied into a bill and vigorously pushed before the legislature. It is proposed to levy a 2-per cent. tax on incomes of \$1,500 and over. It may be more or less significant that the resolution introduced by ex-State Senator Samuel W. Hopkins of Mt. Pleasant, commending the message of Governor Pingree and the stand taken by him for the rights of the people, was voted

The representatives of the State Sportsmen's association are early in the field with several amendments to the existing game laws, which they will ask the legislature to ratify. One of their principal objects is to dispose of the market hunter who annually raises | duce the legislature to organize a new such havoc with game of every description, threatening even to wipe out some kinds of game entirely. The bill designed to accomplish this object will away of game of any and every description. At present this prohibition extends only to quail and partridge, the idea being that when a man can be prosecuted for selling or giving away such game there will be no object for counter considerable opposition.

him to kill any more than he has perwill thus be given. The open session to be asked for are as follows: For fox, black or gray squirrels and rabbits, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31; wild turkey, Nov. 1 to Dec. 1; wild duck, wild goose, brant or waterfuwl, snipe, woodcock, plover mourning dove and wild pigeon, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. The other provisions of the existing laws are retained. It is expected that the subject will, as usual, occupy much of the legislature's time and precipitate a fight of somewhat extensive proportions. No doubt an effort will be made to prohibit spring duck shooting, a provision which has thus far been successfully combatted.

There is considerable speculation as to what place the lobbyists will have this session. Representative Edgar introduced a resolution calling for the rigid enforcement of the rule excluding all but certain officials from the floor of the house, and the chances are that the resolution, which is now in the hands of the committee on rules, will be reported favorably and adopted. It is clearly designed to give a blow to lobbyists who have heretofore been permitted to mingle freely with the reprsentatives while the house was in ses-Then, too, the suggestion made by Governor Pingree in his message that lobbyists be licensed and restricted in their operations, was warmly applauded. Taken together these facts would seem to indicate that the lobbyists will experience something of

frost this winter. The agitation for better roads in Michigan resulted in the organization of a state good roads association in this city a few months ago. Since its organization very little has been heard from the association, but a meeting will be held here Friday for the purpose of agreeing upon legislation which will tend to promote the construction of better roads in Michigan. No regular programme for the session has been prepared, but Hon. William L. Webber of Saginaw, who represented this state at the good roads congress at Atlanta last year, will pre-Mr. Webber has devoted much time and thought to this question which he believes of paramount importance.

Two years ago the doctors of the

state secured the passage of just such a

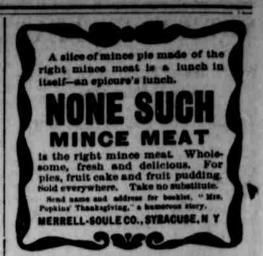
medical registration bill as they thought they desired, but when it reached the governor after the legislature adjourned and too late to have it amended, was discovered that it contained fatal defects and Governor Rich was obliged to defeat it. The doctors propose to be early in the field this year, and have already drafted a bill which is the best line of same as that of two years ago in the main, but from which all of the objectionable and unconstitutional features of the old bill have been eliminated The new measure provides for the appointment by the governor of a board of registration, to consist of nine members representing the different schools of desired legislation of which he rids of medicine. With this board all doc- Fresh Fish, Poultry and Came tors will be required to register. Doctors already in practice will be permitted to simply register with the board upon payment of a fee of \$1. Certificates of registration in another state will be accepted here, and new doctors as 2-cent railroad passenger fares, the will be permitted to practice upon eithprohibition of the consolidation of er passing an examination before the steam or street car companies, the pre- board, or filing a diploma issued by a least a four years' course

> About the only point which yet remains to be decided is the number of representatives each of the several schools of medicine is to have on the board. The supreme court has already decided that it would be unconstitutional to provide that so many shall be of one school, so many of another, etc. and the committee in charge of the preparation of the bill are not a little puzzled how to get around this fact and still fix things so that it will be impossible for any one school to manipulate matters that it will secure a majority of the members of the board, and thus be in shape to work affairs in its interest. It is constitutional to provide that no more than a certain number shall be of the same school, but such a provision would not confine the representation to the exact number named, and that is what the committee desires

As intimated above the measure does not contemplate that physicians now in practice in the state shall be required to pass an examination before the board, but only those who desire to practice and who have never been granted a diploma by a reputable college, or who cannot show a certificate from another state. The committee which prepared the bill is made up of representatives of all the schools, and the members are agreed that it is free from all objectionable features.

The traveling library system, which was provided for by the last legislature. has proved to be very popular, the librarian being quite unable to meet the demand upon her because sufficient money was not appropriated to meet the rapid growth of the scheme. Already a number of applications are on file awaiting the contemplated action of the present legislature in increasing the appropriation so that the wants of the people may be supplied. Representative Atkinson has announced his intention of introducing a free public bill, which will embrace the salient features of circulating libraries in other states. The measure will provide for the appointment of a state library commission to act in conjunction with the superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of encouraging the estab lishment of free public libraries in the cities and villages of the states, and will provide for an appropriation of \$100 each as a nucleus with which to establish such libraries. This bill, if it becomes a law, will not interfere in Ladies' Warm Skirts any way with the traveling library system, that being taken advantage of principally by citizens of the rural dis- Childs' 25c tricts to whom they have proved a Ladies' 15c Seamless Cotton Hose great benefit.

Some changes may be made in the arrangement of the upper peninsula counties. At present Isle Royale county is disorganized, its records being in possession of the auditor general. In view of the contemplated resumption of mining operations on the island it is proposed to attach it to Keweenaw county There is also a movement on foot to incounty from the townships of Ewen, Matchwood, Port, Trout Creek and Choate in Ontonagon county, Marienesco and Watersmeet in Gogebic, and absolutely prohibit the sale or giving Laird and Duncan in Houghton. These are all lumber towns, but some of them are attached to copper and others to iron counties. Duncan and Laird townships are located 100 miles from the county seat. The plan bids fair to en-



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and up Ladies' \$2.50 Coin Toe Kid Button Shoes \$1.98; this is flex-

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